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POINTS RAISED BY CUBAN BRIGADE LEADERS

1. The Brigade leaders recognize that a brigade, or even a division, is too small for a successful battle of Cuban liberation -- an army, navy, and air force will be required. However, they hope that they will have a role in the overall plans for the liberation of Cuba as those plans are developed.
2. The Brigade has a "mystique" which is unique in the anti-Castro community. This mystique should be properly exploited in the struggle for Cuban liberation.
3. One important use of this mystique is in bringing about greater unity in the Cuban anti-Castro exile community.
4. A Brigade Headquarters should be established in Miami on a permanent basis. This Headquarters could keep personnel and other records, and provide a continuing coordination and control of Brigade activities. It would also create a Brigade presence in Miami which would help maintain the Brigade mystique.
5. Facilities should be made available for the medical section of the Brigade to care for ill and wounded members. In more serious cases, including surgical patients, hospitalization should be provided by the U.S.
6. The Brigade leaders want to maintain the Brigade apart from exile politics and not beholden to any group of political exiles.
7. One way of helping to accomplish this is to make the Brigade free from economic dependence on any group or council.
8. Any U. S. plan for the Brigade should take into account the need for maintaining the morale of the Brigade, and keeping it united in spirit if not in fact.
9. Members of the Brigade could be brought together for 6-8 weeks of re-training and orientation prior to "release from active duty." Leaders estimate that about 80% of the Brigade would participate in such training.
10. The Brigade could accept selected volunteers from the refugee community who would receive military and technical training with the Brigade.
11. A Brigade Reserve could be established. Members of the Brigade joining this Reserve would be subject to recall to active duty when the time comes for the battle of liberation.

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12. Members of the Brigade selected by psychological and placement tests could be sent to universities and technical training institutes to study political science, economics, agricultural science, sociology, and other courses which would better prepare them for responsible roles in liberated Cuba.

13. Perhaps the most important lesson for these future leaders of Cuba to learn is how domestic U. S. politics work as opposed to the "low-down" politics so prevalent in Latin America. Another important subject for study is the Alliance for Progress, which will be the keystone policy of liberated Cuba.

14. Members of the Brigade could be sent in small teams throughout Latin America to tell other Latin Americans the truth about the betrayal of the Cuban revolution by Fidel Castro.

15. The Brigade could also sponsor a magazine to be circulated in Latin America which would tell the truth about Castro-Communism to Latin American readers.

16. The Brigade could engage in anti-Castro propaganda activities by means of radio and a clandestine press aimed at target groups within Cuba. These groups include militiamen, farmers, and workers.

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